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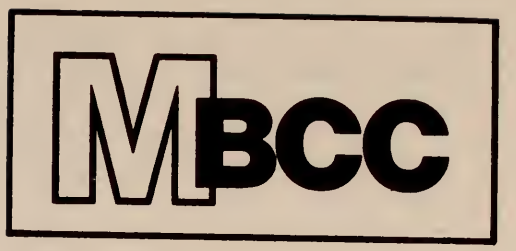

A Report by
THE MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
Scott Hart Building
303 Roberts
Helena, MT 59601

January, 1980
Editor: Terry Hoskins

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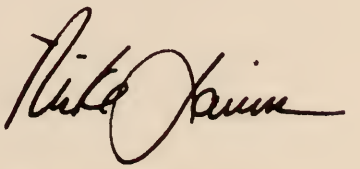
A tourist in Washington, DC, once asked a policeman what the inscription "The Past is Prologue" meant on the National Archives building, and the policeman replied, "It means you ain't seen nothin' yet."

This seems an appropriate introduction to this brief summary of the efforts in the last 10 years of Montana's state and local criminal justice agencies, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state and local government, Montana's citizens, and the Montana Board of Crime Control to achieve the most effective, equitable, and responsive criminal justice system that available resources permit, so that a safer future may be ensured for all.

And indeed...you ain't seen nothin' yet!



Mike A. Lavin
Administrator

Background

In the early 1960s the influence of crime seemed suddenly to pervade even the normal daily lives of Americans. People became afraid of city streets; they shunned strangers. It was an explosive time of social protest, racial disturbances, campus riots. Cities burned, policemen were killed.

In 1965 President Johnson, reacting to the lawlessness of the times, established the blue ribbon Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, whose work it was to study the problem of crime in the United States. This Commission's work culminated in 1967 with its multi-volume report, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society."

Congress responded to the recommendations of the Commission and passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, from which was born the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The LEAA program was intended to bring about comprehensive improvements in the nation's criminal justice system, a return to "law and order." Presaging today's general revenue sharing, the Omnibus Act provided that block grants be made to states, which in turn would disperse the money to meet local needs, thus reaffirming the Commission's recommendation that local problems can best be defined and solved on a local basis.

The State Planning Agency

To that end, the Act required each state to form a planning agency to allocate federal funds from the state's block action grant in the form of subgrants to other state agencies and local criminal justice entities to implement their criminal justice improvement programs and to administer those programs.

In August, 1968, the Montana Law Enforcement Planning Committee was created by executive order. Now renamed the Board of Crime Control (MBCC), it is Montana's state planning agency (SPA).

The Board of Crime Control

The decision-making, policy-setting body for the SPA is its supervisory board, whose members represent all elements of the state criminal justice system.

The supervisory board meets four times a year. Its members are appointed by the governor.

The Board of Crime Control is chaired by Gordon Browder, Ph.D., Director of Sponsored Programs Administration, University of Montana, Missoula.

A native of Virginia, Dr. Browder earned his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology at the University of North Carolina. He served as research associate and instructor of sociology at the University of Texas, as assistant professor of sociology at the University of Florida, as professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Montana, where he is professor emeritus.

He has published several research reports and articles on crime, delinquency, and population, and has served as educational and technical consultant to criminal justice agencies in Texas and Montana.

Dr. Browder has chaired the Board of Crime Control since 1974.

Supervisory Board Members

Hon. Donald Bjertness
Vice Chairman
City Judge
Billings

Mike Abley, Administrator
Montana Supreme Court
Helena

Jack Anderson
Chief of Police
Great Falls

Roger Crist, Warden
Montana State Prison
Deer Lodge

R.L."Dusty" Deschamps
Missoula County Attorney
Missoula

Hon. Mike Greely
Attorney General
Helena

James Halverson
County Commissioner
Roosevelt County
Wolf Point

Hon. Frank Haswell
Chief Justice
Montana Supreme Court
Helena

Hon. Frank Hazelbaker
State Senator
Dillon

Jeremiah Johnson
Chief Probation Officer
Missoula

Carle O'Neil, Chairman
Youth Justice Council
Columbia Falls

Don Peoples
Chief Executive
Butte-Silver Bow
Butte

John Pfaff, Jr., M.D.
Columbus Hospital
Great Falls

Alfred C. Rierson, Sheriff
Flathead County
Kalispell

Hon. James Sorte
District Judge
Roosevelt County
Wolf Point

Larry Zanto, Director
Department of Institutions
Helena

Makeup of the SPA

The SPA staff is headed by Administrator Mike A. Lavin. Generally, the staff carries out the policies and directives of the supervisory board in executing its statutory and administrative responsibilities.

The SPA is made up of three bureaus: Juvenile Justice, Research and Planning, and Grant Administration.

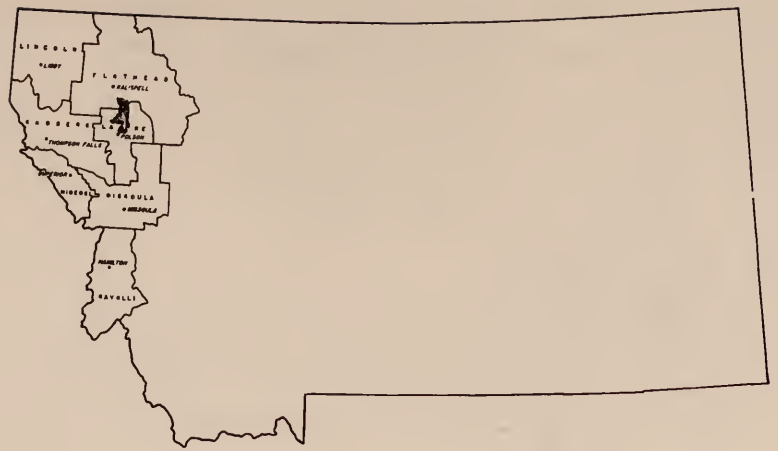
The Juvenile Justice Bureau is responsible for ensuring the SPA's compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 by producing an annual plan and devising programs to meet the needs of the juvenile justice system.

The Bureau of Research and Planning develops an annual comprehensive plan, aided by the regional planning structure, monitors and evaluates programs and projects in operation, collects and analyzes criminal justice data, and provides technical assistance on record systems, statistics, and automated systems.

The Grant Administration Bureau is responsible for grant development and processing and ensuring that subgrantees meet the criteria for funding. The bureau maintains four field offices to aid potential and present subgrantees and to perform follow-up services after subgrants are awarded.

Regional Planning Structure

The state is divided into five regional planning areas, as shown on the maps on the following pages. Each region has a Regional Advisory Council (RAC) which meets regularly throughout the year. RAC members represent criminal justice and related agencies as well as the community at large. The RACs define the criminal justice problems on the local level, recommend programs to solve the problems, and review action subgrants generated in the field before they are reviewed in Helena.



REGION I
ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

E.C. "Duke" Willey
Field Representative
Missoula

Ralph Fisher, Chmn.
Adult Parole/Probation
Missoula

Mary K. Riedel
Justice of the Peace
Kalispell

Edwin Berneking
Mineral County Commissioner
Superior

Patrick Sherlock
Public Defender
Kalispell

Ron McCrea
Tribal Police Chief
Flathead Indian Reservation
Pablo

Leroy McDowell
Chief of Police
Kalispell

Dave Demmons
Juvenile Probation
Hamilton

Ray Froelich, Sheriff
Missoula County
Missoula

Hon. J. M. Salansky
District Judge
Missoula

Mel Vial
City Councilman
Libby

Andy Logozzo
Project 100
Missoula County High School
Missoula

Don Garner
Flathead Community College
Kalispell

Robert Fletcher
Sanders County Attorney
Thompson Falls

Hon. George McCallum
State Senator
Niarada

REGION II
ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

A.J. "Jack" Lodell
Field Representative
Anaconda

Donald Anderson, Chmn.
Probation & Parole Bureau
Helena

Ken Boe
Chief of Police
Livingston

Jack Williams
Chief of Police
Helena

Ed Porter
Chief Probation Officer
Helena

John Wilson
Mayor
Deer Lodge

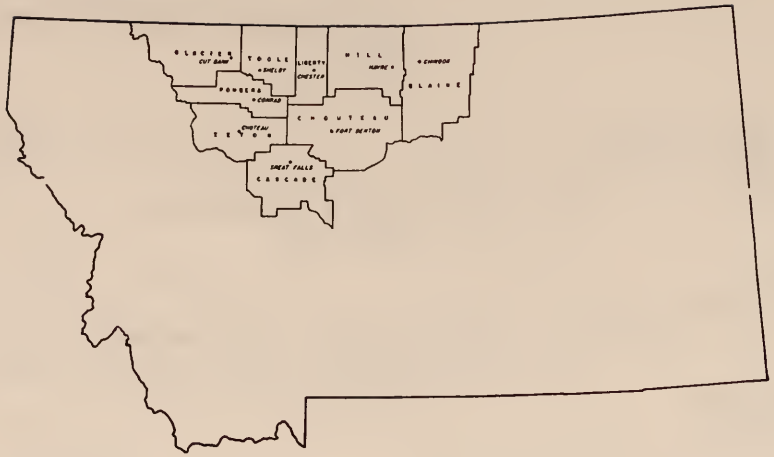
Joe May
Montana State University
Bozeman

Buzz Davis, Sheriff
Beaverhead County
Dillon

John G. Winston
County Attorney
Butte-Silver Bow
Butte

Joseph Miller
Justice of the Peace
Boulder

George Sager, Chmn.
Board of County
Commissioners
Gallatin County
Bozeman



REGION III
ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Wm. S. "Bill" Strizich
Field Representative
Great Falls

Keith Clawson, Chmn.
Northern Montana College
Havre

Gary Racine
Deputy Sheriff
Blackfeet Indian
Reservation
Browning

Glenn Osborne, Sheriff
Cascade County
Great Falls

P. E. Peres
County Commissioner
Chouteau County
Fort Benton

Hon. H. William Coder
District Judge
Great Falls

Harvey Baumgart, Supervisor
Adult Parole/Probation
Great Falls

Don McLean
Mayor
Conrad

Jean Gertzen, Sheriff
Glacier County
Cut Bank

Joe H. Preputin
Local Planning Study Commission
Conrad

Bryce Johnson
Juvenile Probation Officer
Havre

A. Evon Anderson
Chouteau County Attorney
Fort Benton

William Avery, Jr.
Chief Probation Officer
Great Falls

Hon. Allen C. Kolstad
State Senator
Chester

REGION IV
ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Ed Kilzer
Field Representative
Billings

Doug Freeman, Chmn.
Defense Attorney
Hardin

Elwin Ness
Chief Probation Officer
Billings

Hon. Leroy McKinnon
District Judge
Lewistown

Terry Adams
Juvenile Officer
Billings

Donald Lenhardt
Chief of Police
Laurel

Hon. Gene Ernst
State Representative
Stanford

Joseph Vicars
Mayor
Roundup

H. E. Korber
Adult Probation
Billings

George Cunningham
Youth Organization Representative
Hardin

Conrad Fredricks
County Attorney
Big Timber

Tom Blankenship, Sheriff
Stillwater County
Columbus

John Nelson
County Commissioner
Wheatland County
Harlowton

REGION V
ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Ed Kilzer
Field Representative
Billings

Robert Brooks, Chmn.
County Attorney
Powder River County
Broadus

Larry Marquardt
Chief of Police
Glendive

Don Carpenter, Sheriff
Roosevelt County
Wolf Point

Ron Alsbury
Probation & Parole
Forsyth

Hon. Stuart A. Olson
State Senator
Glendive

Gary Olson
Dawson College
Glendive

Andrew Petersen, Jr.
County Commissioner
Richland County
Sidney

Francis McCarvel
Defense Attorney
Glasgow

Howard Cornwell
County Commissioner
Valley County
Hinsdale

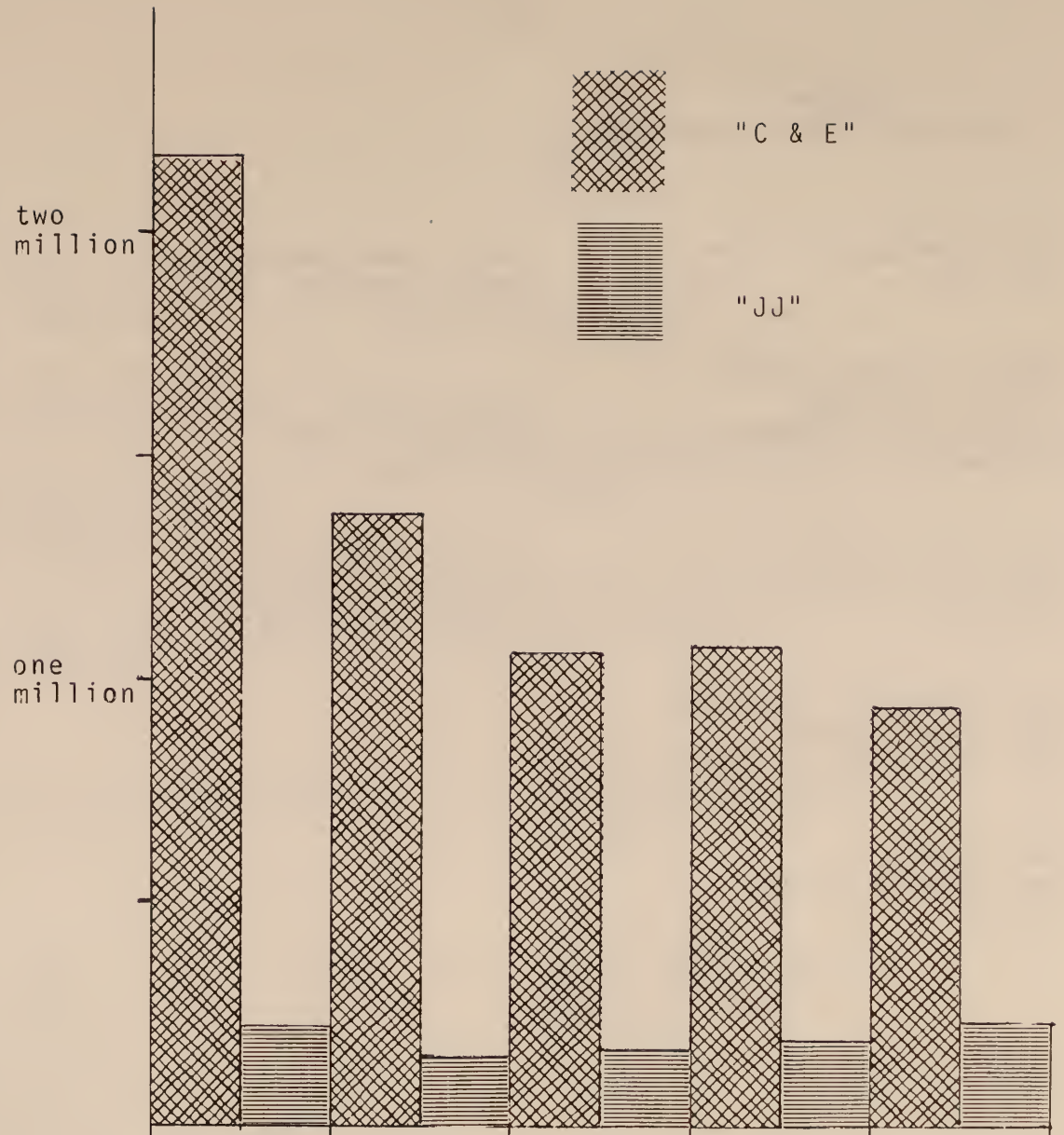
Hon. Leonard Langen
District Judge
Glasgow

Bob Marlenee
Mayor
Plentywood

The Financial Picture

This illustration shows the amounts of federal action money received by the SPA in the last five years, divided into parts "C & E" (non-juvenile justice) and "JJ" (juvenile justice).

In its 10 years of life, the SPA has received some $29,000,000 in total federal action money and has awarded approximately $25,500,000.

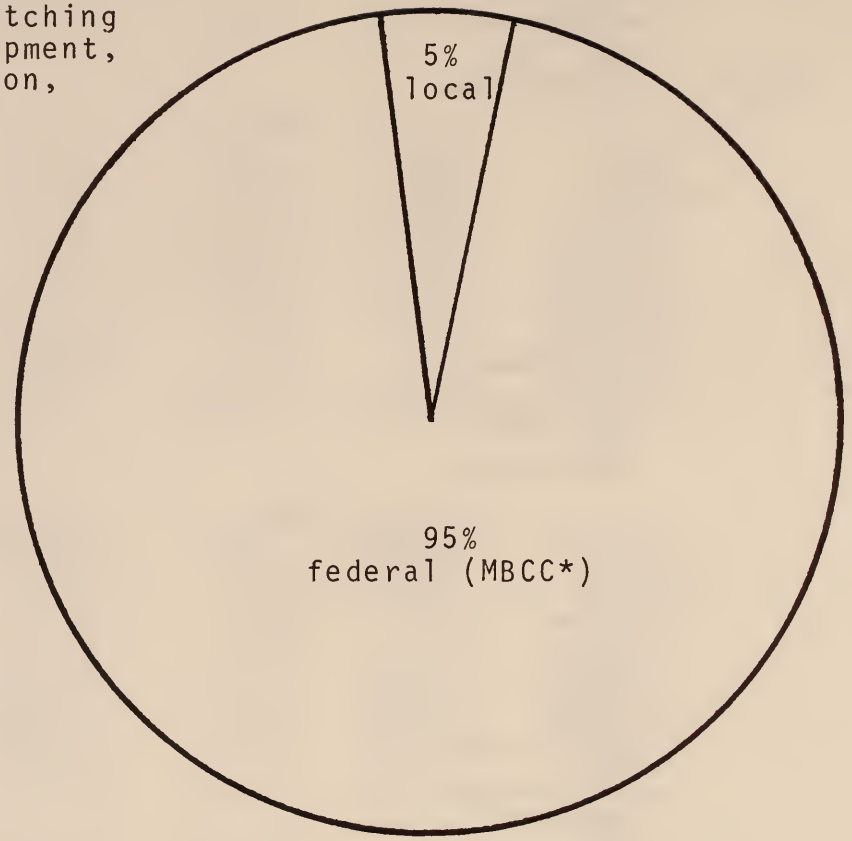


	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980(est.)
C&E	2,174,000	1,364,000	1,065,000	1,079,000	938,625
JJ	215,500	170,000	194,650	198,750	225,000

Project Match

A typical local agency that is awarded a subgrant to support, for example, a community awareness project would pay only 5¢ on every dollar of the project's cost.

Other types of projects require different matching ratios: e.g., equipment, 80*/20; construction, 50*/50.



(*includes state "buy-in" of approximately 5% for each subgrant)

ITEMIZATION OF SUBGRANTS
BY FUNDING CATEGORY FOR EACH REGION
1969 - 1980

REGION I	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Manpower	204,308.22	10,108.19	186,134.85	400,551.26
Training	114,258.36	3,918.61	51,384.09	169,561.06
Education	48,530.32	2,618.54	5,669.40	56,818.26
Facilities	234,038.97	8,379.52	167,367.04	409,785.53
Workloads	14,954.99	830.82	830.82	16,919.35
Operating Standards	650,662.03	45,911.14	108,375.45	804,948.62
Services	99,744.69	3,322.36	89,634.90	192,701.95
Information Systems	366,052.92	15,996.97	108,749.65	490,799.54
Juvenile Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part E	119,405.51	85.30	76,297.04	195,787.85
Discretionary Funds	419,846.87	0.00	100,133.24	519,980.11
TOTAL	2,315,673.85	102,882.59	955,913.72	3,374,470.16
REGION II				
Manpower	323,822.01	17,176.06	269,391.78	610,389.85
Training	78,279.48	2,992.53	26,699.47	107,971.48
Education	33,870.67	1,839.91	2,378.55	38,089.13
Equipment	203,963.08	7,779.18	57,135.90	268,878.16
Facilities	142,010.03	12,042.04	42,541.01	196,593.08
Workloads	9,960.00	0.00	7,640.00	17,600.00
Operating Standards	281,266.03	21,949.61	145,145.10	448,360.74
Services	134,682.70	6,762.83	18,450.08	159,895.61
Information Systems	495,990.58	23,432.08	123,166.31	642,588.97
Juvenile Justice	12,472.94	0.00	2,593.23	15,066.17
Part E	141,917.12	0.00	192,794.89	334,712.01
Discretionary Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1,858,234.64	93,974.24	887,936.32	2,840,145.20
REGION III				
Manpower	321,726.00	10,760.93	208,649.05	541,135.98
Training	82,417.57	3,196.83	23,841.31	109,455.71
Education	17,458.25	976.00	992.05	19,426.30
Equipment	224,812.95	4,834.87	48,215.31	277,863.13
Facilities	118,331.78	7,910.06	97,099.80	223,341.64
Workloads	41,012.83	2,278.93	2,606.94	45,898.70
Operating Standards	476,038.65	26,387.85	29,099.57	531,526.07
Services	100,867.65	2,369.24	42,473.30	145,710.19
Information Systems	394,371.88	20,388.10	73,836.10	488,596.08
Juvenile Justice	86,817.73	0.00	10,246.69	97,064.42
Part E	183,831.75	0.00	179,176.20	363,007.95
Discretionary	548,960.00	0.00	0.00	548,960.00
TOTAL	2,596,647.04	79,102.81	716,236.32	3,391,986.17

REGION IV	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Manpower	60,298.90	3,349.93	33,121.87	96,770.70
Training	53,198.72	1,849.00	19,868.42	74,916.14
Education	16,846.03	923.57	1,081.41	18,851.01
Equipment	177,389.91	8,001.02	44,115.28	229,506.21
Facilities	75,880.54	14,817.23	67,287.37	157,985.14
Workloads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating Standards	367,772.78	20,780.95	46,985.58	435,071.83
Services	59,268.00	595.90	45,923.77	105,787.67
Information Systems	304,814.57	11,587.51	115,669.75	432,071.83
Juvenile Justice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part E	22,491.31	0.00	3,248.96	25,740.27
Discretionary Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1,137,960.76	61,905.11	377,302.41	1,577,168.28
REGION V				
Manpower	115,335.97	5,571.57	109,074.22	229,981.76
Training	77,555.23	3,765.87	11,554.93	92,876.03
Education	7,858.07	429.40	543.01	8,830.48
Equipment	129,864.62	4,861.19	42,266.29	176,992.10
Facilities	49,287.21	2,866.80	15,654.78	67,808.79
Workloads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating Standards	33,528.35	3,986.51	13,037.54	50,552.40
Services	21,624.48	13.07	22,170.57	43,808.12
Information Systems	244,597.63	7,877.19	98,374.03	350,848.85
Juvenile Justice	12,526.56	0.00	4,176.22	16,702.78
Part E	84,583.25	0.00	64,684.40	149,267.65
Discretionary Funds	426,819.67	0.00	0.00	426,819.67
TOTAL	1,203,581.04	29,371.60	381,535.99	1,614,488.63
STATE AGENCIES				
Manpower	617,465.29	0.00	220,745.20	838,210.49
Training	2,114,035.34	1,084.00	1,361,407.97	3,476,527.31
Education	695,705.98	4,199.12	301,495.41	1,001,400.51
Equipment	140,076.50	0.00	80,985.84	221,062.34
Facilities	136,010.70	0.00	41,596.75	177,607.45
Workloads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating Standards	381,446.73	0.00	77,251.25	458,697.98
Services	553,080.35	0.00	182,849.07	735,929.42
Information Systems	1,960,864.06	4,310.17	1,251,787.99	3,216,962.22
Juvenile Justice	586,813.72	0.00	102,615.44	671,429.16
Part E	985,451.65	354.55	323,101.58	1,308,907.78
Discretionary Funds	540,642.02	0.00	88,382.81	629,024.83
TOTAL	8,693,592.34	9,947.84	4,032,219.31	12,735,759.49
GRAND TOTALS	17,805,698.67	377,184.19	7,351,144.07	25,534,017.93

How Action Money Is Obtained and Spent

To qualify for the federal action block grant each year, the SPA submits to LEAA a comprehensive plan telling how state and local criminal justice problems will be met with action programs in the coming year.

The action money is budgeted over nine broad categories for subgrants: manpower, training, education, equipment, facilities, workloads, operating standards, services, and information systems.

Evolution of a Subgrant

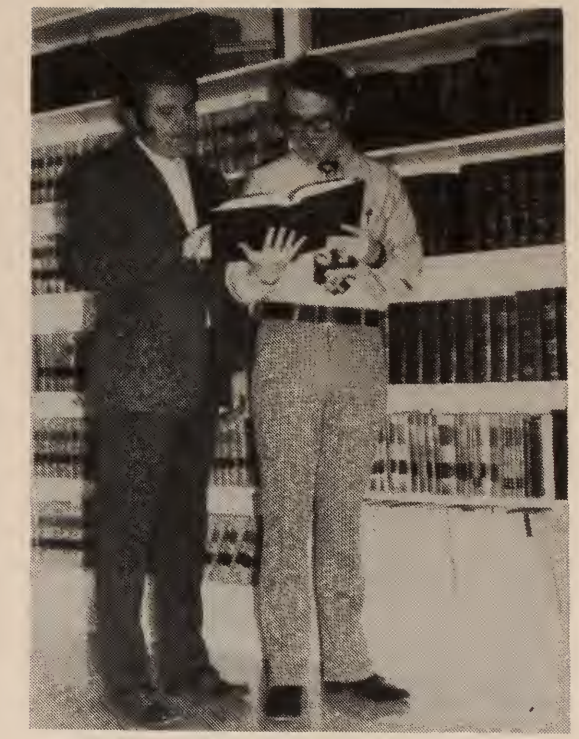
When a subgrant application originates in a local department or agency, the SPA field representative in that region helps with the technical aspects of the subgrant. Then the RAC reviews the application during its regular meeting.

If it is approved, it undergoes SPA staff review and then is seen by a grant review committee of the Board just prior to the Board meeting. Finally it is either approved, tabled, or denied by the full Board.

The following pages present a brief review of the work of the Board of Crime Control and some of its major achievements.

Manpower

With the aim of augmenting manpower where needed and upgrading the caliber of criminal justice personnel, this funding area enables small law enforcement departments to send officers for training at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) by paying salaries of replacement officers to fill in; it also pays salaries of criminal justice college graduates when they become employed in criminal justice agencies.



Manpower funds subsidize the employment of deputy probation officers in order to reduce the general caseload; they provide clinical service and offender diagnosis personnel at the Montana State Prison.

Law school interns have been provided to do legal research for and otherwise assist judges, prosecutors, and defenders; law clerks have been supplied to district judges and to the supreme court; a supreme court administrator was funded to alleviate the administrative burden on the justices themselves.

Training

These funds have enabled criminal justice personnel to go out of state to take specialized training not available in Montana. The knowledge gained can then benefit others within the state.

In-state training is also subsidized (e.g., at MLEA, Canine Academy) in the interest of increasing the expertise of Montana's criminal justice workers.

This program area has provided in-service training for juvenile aftercare and probation workers, youth court personnel, public defenders, justices of the peace, district court judges, county attorneys, sheriff and police personnel, and supreme court personnel, among others.

In only the last three years, schools that Montana criminal justice personnel have attended, with LEAA funds, include the following:

National Crime Prevention Institute
National College of the State Judiciary
National Conference on Juvenile Justice
Canine Academy (Montana)
Montana Law Enforcement Academy
Safe and Burglary Seminar
National Homicide Institute
National College of District Attorneys
Prosecution of Drug Cases
Juvenile Diversion Conference
Trial Tactics Seminar
Criminal Law Institute
Delinquency Control Institute
American Academy of Judicial Education
Keeler Polygraph Institute
International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators
Fire and Arson Seminar
Short Courses for Defense Lawyers and Prosecuting Attorneys
Organized Crime Intelligence Analysis Seminar
Women in Law Enforcement
Gormac Polygraph Examiners Course
Law Enforcement Photography Workshop
Crisis Intervention/Hostage Negotiation Workshop
Psychological Stress Evaluator School
Drug Enforcement Administration School
Advanced Evidence Problems and Cross Examination Seminar
Criminal Advocacy Institute
Supervision of Police Personnel School
School on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
Crime Scene and Suspect Reconstruction
Crime Analysis Workshop
Maltreated Child Conference
Pre-Trial Problems Course
Juvenile Procedures Workshop
Criminal Photography and Handwriting Analysis
Consumer Fraud Seminar
Workshop on Police Civil Liability and Citizen Misconduct
National Conference on Pre-Trial Release and Diversion
National Assembly on Jail Crisis

The SPA itself has sponsored various conferences for law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel; for example, a conference on organized crime, two conferences, in succeeding years, on the problems of rural law enforcement, and six seminars dealing with police-community relations held in various locations throughout the state, all in the same year.

K-9 Academy

Crime Control funding helped build the Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association K-9 Academy near Belt.

Both officers and dogs are trained in the different stages of obedience, guard, tracking, searching, and apprehension work.

This training is available to all western lawmen and is a valuable asset for Montana.

Equipment

Montana law enforcement and criminal justice agencies have been supplied with up-to-date equipment to improve their performance and effectiveness.

Such equipment includes arson sniffers, sirens, public address systems, crowd control equipment, fingerprint kits, narcotic kits, camera and darkroom gear, armor vests, tape recording and transcribing devices, video cameras and monitoring equipment for jails.

In addition, other materials such as law and procedure manuals, audio-visual supplies, and various handbooks for criminal justice practitioners have been provided.

Sophisticated equipment purchased through the assistance of the MBCC enables the Criminal Investigation Laboratory in Missoula to perform numerous kinds of substance analyses such as controlled chemicals, fire accelerants, saliva, blood, hair, alcoholic beverages, fiber, paint, urine, oil and gas impurities, gastric contents, explosives, and substances involved in investigation of rape.

The lab also handles the DWI program. In 1977, its Criminal Investigation Section performed 3,914 analyses; between July 1, 1977, and December 31, 1977, 5,518 samples were submitted to the DWI section of the lab.

Education

For several years the MBCC supported the MLEA on the campus of Montana State University in Bozeman. This Academy trains Montana lawmen in basic, intermediate, advanced, and specialized courses based on law enforcement department needs, POST requirements, supreme court decisions, and new law enforcement techniques. The professionalism of Montana peace officers is enhanced, and the citizens are better served.

PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING (POST)

MBCC funding also supported the activities of the POST Council (now funded by the state), which sets minimum standards for recruitment, training, and employment of Montana peace officers and curriculum standards for police training schools.

Post-secondary education courses have been provided for inmates of the Montana State Prison.

The LEEP (Law Enforcement Education Program) has provided salaries for criminal justice students to intern for 12 weeks with criminal justice agencies. This program not only gives students practical experience in their field but supplies needed manpower during vacation season.

Facilities

Funds from this category have effected a widespread improvement of often dismal, antiquated jail facilities and law enforcement quarters throughout the state.

Several courtrooms in various locations have been remodeled. In addition, MBCC funds enabled the state law library to add well-designed shelves for storage and display of its books and periodicals.

The old courthouse looms in the background over the new Fergus County Complex, which houses the Sheriff's Department in Lewistown, left.

The new jail addition to the courthouse in Kalispell provides a contrast in architectural styles, right.

Improvements in law enforcement facilities have also been of a more modest nature.

In Lima, a small grant paid for the materials to build a holding jail as an addition to the city hall, shown at right. Labor was donated by town residents.

In the new Fairview Police Department, an MBCC grant paid for the cell block in the police station, shown below.

Operating Standards/ Special Impact Programs

Grants from this category supported the planning and implementation phases of the three Crime Attack Teams: Missoula/Missoula County; Billings/Yellowstone County; and, Great Falls/Cascade County.

The Crime Attack Teams in Missoula/Missoula County and Billings/Yellowstone County focused resources on the target crime of burglary and used a "management by objectives" approach so that measurement of results was demonstrable.

The Crime Attack Team in Great Falls/Cascade County took a different approach from the other two and aimed for system improvement.

For Missoula, figures show the stated goals were exceeded in every instance, leading to a reduction in burglary and to various improvements in criminal justice services. Certain practices and personnel introduced by the CAT were continued by the local agencies toward maintaining the effectiveness the CAT brought about.

For Billings, with its concomitant emphasis on juvenile involvement in crime, the two years of CAT operation saw a reduction in the incidence of burglary and a decrease in the number of status offenders entering the juvenile justice system, resulting in lower caseloads for juvenile probation.

After expiration of the grant, the 24-hour status offender program to divert youths from court survived, as did a city-funded civilian crime prevention position in the police department.

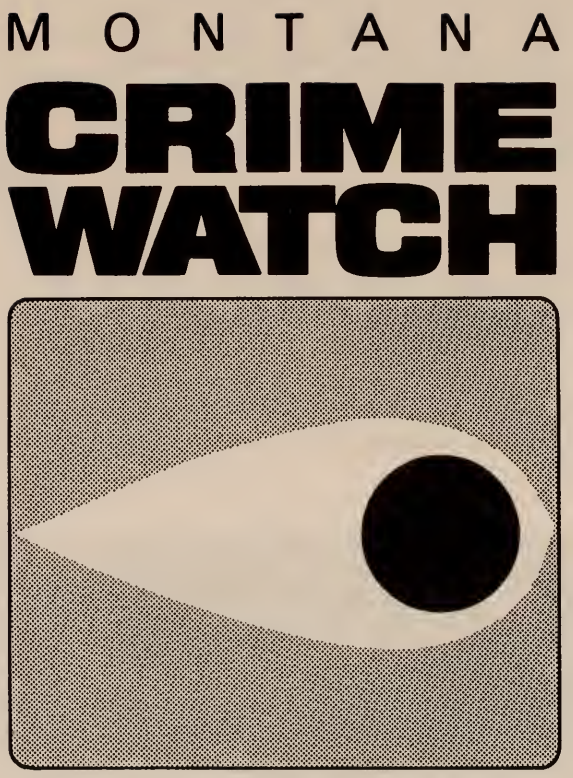
In some cases, the new structure is in an entirely different location from the former sites of the police department and sheriff's office, and in others, the new facility has been annexed to the existing one.

In the case of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County, the best approach to facility consolidation proved to be remodeling the structurally sound 1898-vintage sheriff's quarters to house sheriff's department personnel and absorb the officers from the city police department.

Five counties combined their law enforcement departments; ten counties consolidated their law enforcement physical facilities.

Crime Control funding helped build and equip consolidated law enforcement facilities in several locations: Miles City/Custer County; Hamilton/Ravalli County; Wolf Point/Roosevelt County; Livingston/Park County; and, Dillon/Beaverhead County.

Services/ Community Awareness



The community crime prevention program provided seed money for start-up of a statewide crime prevention effort in conjunction with the Montana Crime Prevention Association.

Several orientation sessions were conducted around the state and a quantity of crime prevention literature was printed for distribution. This statewide program is continuing and expanding.

In addition to the statewide program, crime prevention programs have also been funded in various individual cities, towns, and counties throughout Montana.

Four counseling programs for alcoholics and two drug treatment centers have been established through MBCC funding. The four halfway houses, located in Miles City, Billings, Kalispell, and Great Falls, offer shelter and counseling to persons fighting an alcohol dependence problem. Drug treatment and counseling programs in Billings and Great Falls offer assistance and rehabilitation to chronic drug abusers.

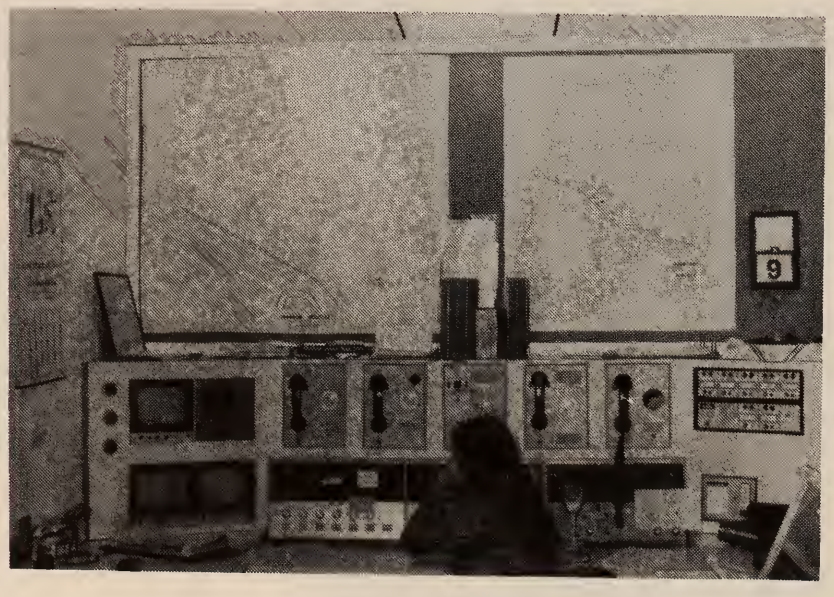
The Butte Crisis Center, established through MBCC funding in cooperation with the Butte Model Cities Program, provided 24-hour telephone assistance to anyone in a crisis situation.

The Board of Crime Control has supported the Big Brothers and Sisters program in Helena, a volunteer organization which provides an adult "friend" for each child referred.

For kids who have already been in trouble with the law, Missoula's Friends to Youth program works with the Youth Court in matching a trained volunteer with each young person for a one-to-one, long-term relationship. Expert counseling has been provided with Crime Control funding. Regular training sessions are held for the benefit of the volunteers working in the program.

Information Systems/ Communications

Under the communications program, communication capability has been greatly improved with the addition of radios and auxiliary equipment like repeater hardware and computer relays installation.



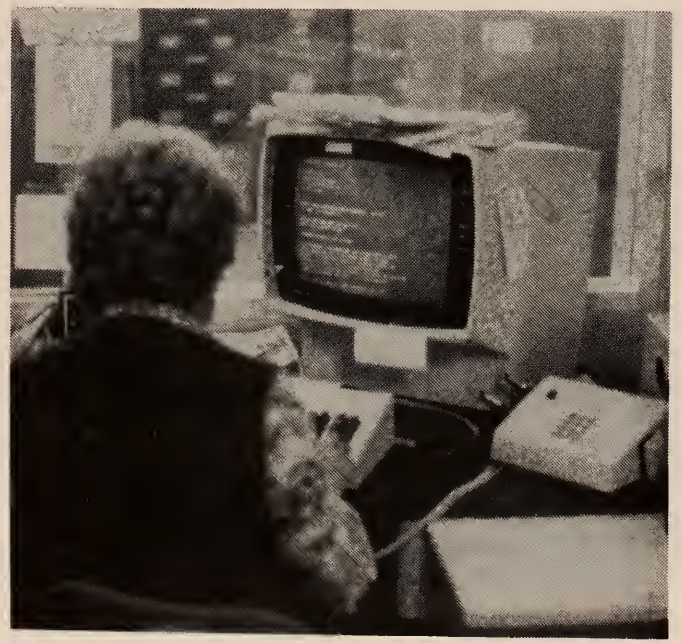
In addition to improvements in individual departments and in instances of communications and record system consolidation, information systems programs have done much to expand the information gathering and processing ability of the SPA's Criminal Justice Data Center to benefit both internal planning and the agencies that submit the data.

A Criminal Justice Information Systems Plan was produced which analyzed the state's current information systems and is intended to ensure compatibility and prevent overlap in all future systems.

A juvenile probation information system was instituted to provide juvenile probation officers throughout the state with a computerized information system to meet their needs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (LETS)

The MBCC has supported the LETS network, through which all Montana communications pass on their way to and from National LETS and individual states as well as NCIC in Washington, DC.



The system handles information on stolen property, wanted/missing persons, criminal histories, driver licenses, vehicle registration, and road/weather conditions.

Juvenile Justice

Since 1975 the Board of Crime Control has participated in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act under which Montana receives a block grant and submits a plan for juvenile justice improvement programs.

Subgrants in this area are reviewed by the Youth Justice Council and the Board of Crime Control.

Major efforts have been aimed at deinstitutionalization of status offenders and at complete separation of juvenile from adult offenders in secure detention facilities.

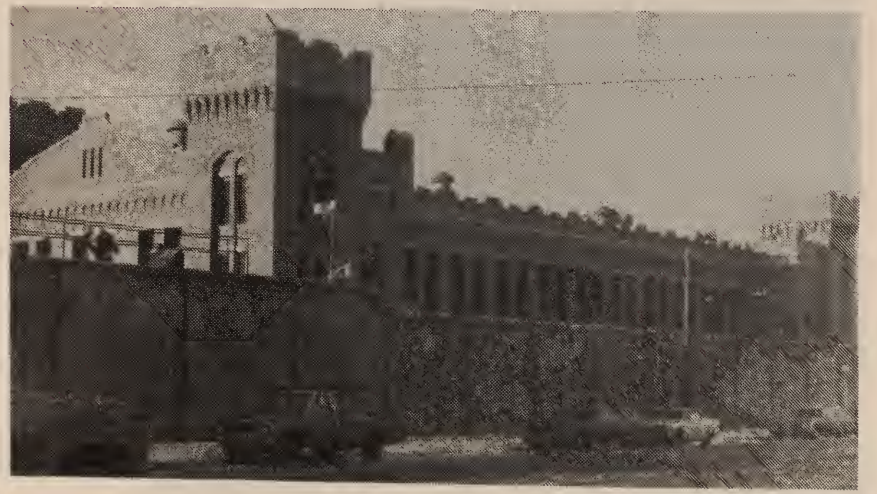
In addition, restitution programs are being funded in Helena and Great Falls which allow juvenile offenders to work and repay their victims of such crimes as burglary and vandalism.

MBCC funding has provided various shelter care facilities including the Attention Home in Helena, below. This short-term (30 days maximum) shelter care facility can house up to eight young persons (ages 12 to 17) who are often status offenders. It provides care and a neutral environment during a time of crisis, serving as an alternative to jail and allowing adequate time for planning to move the youth into a long-term arrangement.

Corrections

A separate category of money is earmarked for corrections. In past years these funds have given rise to community residential facilities or halfway houses such as the Way-Let House in Helena and the Life Skills Training Center in Missoula, which is the first public halfway house in any state to earn accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

These funds have contributed heavily to the new Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge, which replaced the old walled fortress built between 1869 and 1879, shown below, with a modern, well-designed facility, shown opposite.



Other projects involving Part E (Corrections) funds have been a pre-trial adult offender diversion program in Billings and a continuing drug and alcohol dependence counseling program at Montana State Prison, Swan River Youth Forest Camp, and Pine Hills School.

Discretionary Grants

These grants usually do not emanate from the MBCC but pass from LEAA through the MBCC to the recipient, and are administered by the MBCC. Sometimes, however, the Board of Crime Control does receive discretionary money for projects. The Board of Crime Control advises potential recipients of available discretionary funds.

Some of the discretionary grants that have been awarded are the following:

Montana Council on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, a two-year study of all aspects of the state's criminal justice system that included recommendations for improvement

Rocky Boy (Chippewa Cree Tribe), a criminal justice facility

Crow Indian Tribe, a courthouse (courtroom pictured below)

Browning (Blackfeet Tribe), a juvenile corrections center, shown under construction, above

OBSCIS (Offender Based State Correctional Information System), which tracks an individual through the state's corrections system

Missoula City/County White Collar Crime Investigative Unit

MONTCLIRC (Montana Criminal Law Information Research Center), a program modeled after a similar one at Creighton University, in which University of Montana law students provide research on legal points for public defenders, judges, and county attorneys throughout the state and publish a newsletter compiling all the research information

After the first year, this program received funding from Special Impact Program monies, and is now state-supported.

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Two thousand copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.63 per copy, for a total cost of $1255.00 which includes $1255.00 for printing and $.00 for distribution.

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Printed by
COLOR WORLD OF MONTANA, INC
201 E. Mendenhall, Bozeman, MT 59715